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CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1132.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL has been permanently enlarged in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the twenty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Readers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *China Mail* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

It translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same, to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE,

Vice-Consul.

British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;

ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SALSETTE," Captain PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P.M. CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st October; SPECIE until Noon on the 1st November; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 31st October.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's *Black Bill of Lading*, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transportation and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequacy of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 28, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE
To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.
Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.
Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still un-
delivered and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton.—
Lt. P. Tyrwhitt, 1 Box Gun &c.
Capt. Brown, 1 Box Boots.
Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,

will assume charge of the Company's

Business in Hongkong from this date and

until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREELE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
87, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

Wholesale only.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STRAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,
SUZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-
SINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE Departure of the Company's Steam-
er "TIGRE" is postponed until about
24 hours after the arrival of Steamer
"Labourdonnaix" from Shanghai.

A. CONIL,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed
and are lying in the "Messageries Im-
periales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Ex-
pense of the Consignees, who are requested
to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles.—
"E. Alpha."

No Address, 1 case Baggage.
L. B. (in diamond), 1 case Books.
"E. Tigre."

E. V. y. O., 1 Hat Box.
"E. Imperatrice."

K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glasware.
"E. Hyalase."

Address—Mr Emilio Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.
"E. Dojmai."

Address Bulot, 1 Hat Box.
L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.
Y.

"E. Cambridge."
Pascale Pastorethy, 1 case Preserves.
M. L. G. I., 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperatrice."
1 Parcel Books.
Ex "Tigre."

C.S.F. (in diamond) Nos. 1/11 11 cases
W. T. 77, 1 case Silk.
J.M. N.B. (in diamond) 91, 1 case Merch.
Don Santiago Perez, 1 case Books.
G. Bernard, 1 parcel Samples.

A. CONIL,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

Letters addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.
By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 5s., exclusive of Postage.
Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS CHURCHILL & SONS,
11, New Burlington Street.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & Sons" name.
** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality
Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £8. 8s.
Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s.,
£16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or
Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL AP-
POINTMENT to H.R.H. the
PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL AP-
POINTMENT to H.H. the MO-
HARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for
CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60,
Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove,
and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD
CASKET presented by the City of
London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF
WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CAS-
KET presented by the City of London
to H.R.H. the PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL,
LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL,
DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the
CHRONOGRAPH by which the
DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the
GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBI-
TION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated,
on every construction of Watch, with
their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all
parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Sil-
ver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes,
from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONO-
GRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOM-
ETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL,
CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, com-
pensated for all Climates, Silver, 15
Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for
Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25
Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAW-
ING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS,
from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL,
LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES,
TURRETS, and STABLES, Estimates
sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and
BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELE-
CTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES PART by ROSA and ISI-
DORE BONHEUR PRADIER,
MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, OF ORI-
GINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other
PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN
and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE designed expressly for
PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD
or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD,
DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illus-
trated, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE HILL, 25, OLD
BOND-STREET and 99, WEST-
BOURNE-GROVE.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind

At No. 2 West Terrace, Hongkong, on the 19th Oct.
the Wife of W. B. ANDREWS, Commander P. & O. Co's
Service, of a Daughter.
On the 24th August, at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the
Wife of JOHN DEN DENT, Esq., M.P., of a Daughter.
At Hongkong, on the 23d October, the Wife of O.
HOFFMAN BURROWS, of a Daughter.

On the 25th August, at Spennithorne, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Rev. Albert van Strauvenraze, Wigan, the eldest son of Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Clerreux Castle, county of Durham and the youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. van Strauvenraze, of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, and niece of Lord Wrottesley.

On the 26th June, at the English Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. T. Preston, EDWARD ROS DOVEIL, of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank, to ELVIRA LOUISA, only daughter of Frederick Footall, formerly of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

of Portland, ROBERT HART, Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs, China, eldest son of Henry Hart, Ravenscroft House, county Down, to MESTER JAN, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Bredon, M.P. Millicent Terrace, Portland, county Arma. No card.

On the 6th September, at St. Barnabas, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. Wallis, M.A., rev. G. C. Thackeray, curate of Old Stockwell, to EMILY EVA, second daughter of the late Crawford Kerr, of Hongkong, China, at London.

On the 4th September, suddenly, at his residence
Dunington Lodge, Surbiton, WILLIAM ADDERSON,
Esq., late of Hongkong, China, in his 50th year
died and sincerely regretted.

On the 25th August, at Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen,
JOHN LAMON, Esq., late of Hongkong, China, aged 61,
on the 21st August, at Southampton, six days after
his arrival here, died. EDWIN LUTKOWSKI, Proprietor
of the *North China Herald*, of Shanghai.

On the 30th August, at Lower Brunswick-cliff
Brighton, MALINDA, Wife of Paul Sterling, Esq., late
Attorney General of Hongkong and Judge of Supreme
Court of Ceylon.

There is no news from the North to record. People are anxiously waiting to hear the result of the late gale on the coast, and it is feared that several vessels have foundered. The arrival of the English Mail on the 23d, put an end to the slanderous reports in circulation respecting the Oriental Bazaar, whose managers will we hope take measures to detect the first starters of the canard.

We are glad to learn that H. E. the Governor has consented to become Patron of the Hongkong Rifle Association. The President and Committee waited on the Governor on Saturday (as per appointment), and were most kindly received. Their request was at once acceded to, and Sir Richard MacDonnell affixed his name to the members. His Excellency stated that he approved highly of the objects of the Association, and promised his warm support and the furtherance of its interests. We learn that an official letter will be addressed to H. E. with reference to the Kowloon range and also as to the honour and protection of the association's house and property. Meantime a survey is to be held on the Hongkong side to ascertain whether a suitable short range can be found. Altogether it may safely be said that the most favorable beginning has been effected, and doubtless the association will prosper. A wrong notion prevails among some people in regard to this movement. Of course there will be prize meetings and practice days, when certain rules must be observed, but it's main object is the giving gentlemen who like rifle shooting the opportunity of indulging in the amusement whenever it suits them, and affording the wherewithal to make the practice pleasant, viz, proper targets, range markers, &c. This will doubtless popularize the scheme, and in spite of the disapprobation of the Volunteer Corps, Hongkong may yet be able to boast a corps of amateur marksmen who will compare favorably with those of other Colonies.

The public of Hongkong have been pleased to learn that arrangements for a performance by the members of the Dramatic Society are so far definitely decided on that the theatre at the Portuguese club has been engaged for the purpose. The performance will come off very shortly.

W. H. Deane Esq. has entered on his duties as Chief Clerk of the Office of Superintendent of Police, vice John Quinn, who will shortly take a trip to Japan for the benefit of his health.

It is understood (says the *London China Express*) that the Agra and Northwestern Bank have received favorable accounts from the Hongkong branch, and it appears that, provided no unlooked-for obstacles are interposed, the manager can confidently close all the accounts, except out a single bad debt, and probably without the loss of a single dollar. The liquidation of the Shanghai branch is likewise expected to be satisfactorily carried through.

Considerable surprise has been expressed in home commercial and legal circles at the action taken by some creditors in Hong Kong against the Commercial Bank Corporation and more especially at the decision of the judge of the Supreme Court in deciding that the creditors were not bound

pect the authority of the Court of
very, into whose custody the head of
London had been placed. We think
a most injurious decision, and one
will inflict an injury on the claimants
selves, for in a few days after that de-
full powers would arrive, and the a-
to obtain an unfair advantage wou-
ply result in the loss of the legal ex-
incurred. We think the creditors
also mistaken as to the nature of the

We understand that the bank's vaults were nearly clean swept, and that the assets consisted of Title deeds, &c.

Complaints are made of the non-delivery of telegraphic despatches forwarded by the Kiachta route to Shanghai. The homeward ones take 22 to 30 days, and are sometimes quite unintelligible. The line has also been used by some unscrupulous persons to transmit false news. A notable instance of this has just occurred.

The blowy weather on Saturday and Sunday has done some little damage to the seawall of the Praya but not enough to be considered serious. Here and there the roadway has given way a little, being apparently undermined by the action of the water washing through the carelessly mortared stones and in one or two places the granite itself has been washed away. Several native boats have suffered, and some have been stove in. A few lives have unfortunately been lost. The tide on the 22d was unusually high and it is a singular fact that

on the same date last year the same riot took place. At Macao, two vessels drifted from their anchorage. One of them, recently under the British, at present sailing under the Russian flag, called the *Asoon*, was carried out to sea and went ashore some distance below Macao, and was subsequently brought in by the steamer *White Cloud* which was chartered for the purpose. *Si* had nearly completed taking in her number of passengers for Havana. The other craft, a French one, the *Sagittaire*, with a full complement of coolies, also drifted and has not yet been heard of. We may also mention that of the three Dutch vessels that left the port on Friday or Saturday last for Macao, one is said to be still missing.

We regret to hear of the loss, in Gaspee straits, of the tea ship *Ellen Roger*, a well-known clipper in the China trade. The casualty occurred on the voyage from Foochow to London, with a full cargo of tea. The hull and so much of the cargo as could be saved, were sold by public auction on the property lay, "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The cargo was insured in the local offices, who will consequently be heavy losers.

The *Foochow Advertiser* of the 10th said:—"The non-appearance of the *Gresham*, which left Hongkong some time back, leads us to entertain fears of her safety. She was last seen 6 days after leaving Hongkong, endeavoring to beat up the Formosa channel, immediately before the heavy weather of last week came on."

It is stated by a London paper that Rodney, a screw two-decker, 78 guns, 2, tons, 500-horse power, is to be made as comfortable as possible for the flagship of admiral on the China station.

WE learn that the 20th Regiment has been ordered to the Cape, and is to be relieved by the 73rd Regiment now in England. We are sure that the residents of Hongkong will hear with regret of the intended departure of this gallant Corps, which is so soldierly bearing and exemplary conduct has won the esteem and respect of the community. Captain Maxwell, 80th Regiment has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to relieve Major Samuels and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on the next mail.

We learn that the Governor General Hoppo of Canton have, after much consultation, issued a notice that no duty (the war tax) shall be collected on opium *Shek lung* for the next three years. We are not informed of the reason of this relaxation of duty, but should fancy that it will not unfavourably affect the interests of British and other merchants who are not permitted to trade there.

The Cantow races are to come off on 20th December. The entries are to be before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, December 19th, to Mr. Geo. S. Lawrence, clerk of the co-

Captain Noeike, of the Prussian master schooner *Vampyr*, recently the Soloo group, situated between Borneo and the Philippines, has brought from Soloo Sultan, a communication, in the shape of a large Document, enveloped in Silk. What this Epistle purports to be, of course, are not prepared to state; but it is supposed to convey a proposition to King William I. to assume the protection of Royalty over the Sultan's domains, inasmuch as the Soloonese are tired of the anarchy at present exercised by the Sultans.

to be transmitted to Berlin. 'Captain N. has in his possession several large pearls, more or less value from the said Island banks in the vicinity of which are known to contain numbers of those productions.

By a paragraph in the *Daily Press* we learn that all the Europeans residing at Tai-wan-fao behaved with the utmost kindness to the shipwrecked sailors who were thrown upon their hands after their typhoon off the Formosa coast. There was particularly requested by one of them who suffered at the time to do them publicly, by recording their bountiful hospitality.

It is, with extreme regret—a regret which we are sure our readers will understand—that we are compelled, from time to time, to correct the views put forth by our contemporary the *Daily Press*. The misfortune of journalism in a small colony is that from the scanty number of publications a section of the community are often obliged to look to one paper only as the exponent of its views: hence those phrases which in England may be used to soften the asperity of newspaper discussion are here unknown, for until very lately Hongkong boasted of only two papers—important no doubt from representing the interests of a large number of foreigners, not in Hongkong alone but at the adjacent ports. The fact, however, that local jour-

malism flows in so few channels, renders it impossible to speak of the liberal press or the conservative press, or to use in fact general terms at all. When fallacies are put forth, they must be contradicted with direct reference to the paper in which they appear. It is no use stating that the radical papers publish trashy commercial intelligence, that the opposition papers run down Government measures, or to point out that the organs of the mob are deficient in argumentative power, in lucid reasoning, or in fair comprehension of political questions. If such charges are to be made they must, in Hongkong at least, be made direct, and hence in our late exposure of the want of political foresight—the ignorance of treaty agreements—the want of commonly English feeling, as displayed in the late article on the Corean murders, &c., &c., we have been obliged to point out the *Hongkong Daily Press* by name. From no spirit of litigation, no desire to do more than faithfully fulfil our duty to the public, do we thus indicate the errors or ignorance of our contemporary. Our views for instance on the recent agitation, must be admitted to have been at least a disinterested expression of our opinions. We sincerely wished that we could have endorsed its views, which so far as its self-contradictory statements permitted one to understand, were those of opposition to the ordinance. But we are bound to represent matters faithfully to the best of our ability, and are gratified to find that our predictions have proved true, and that our influence has been thereby strengthened.

We have thus pointed out the reasons which have hitherto obliged us to contradict the misstatements of our contemporaries, because we have again to convict him of either great ignorance or great malice. The latter we hope is not to be laid to his charge, but in that case he must assuredly be credited with the former. We refer to an article in Friday morning's impression respecting the loss of the *Osprey's* boat. Such a matter is no doubt but of trifling importance to the community of Hongkong but is of very considerable importance to the Commander, officers, and crew of that vessel, as a misstatement respecting their conduct, whether wilful or not, calculated to do them harm; while in serving in H.M. Navy they are precluded from writing to the press respecting any accusations brought against them. The *Daily Press* commences its account of what occurred after the *Shooey* left the boat adrift by a misstatement. Its account runs as follows:—

"This [the fact of the Shooey-leen's being adrift] was observed from the gig directly above, and the cutter was sent to the rescue, under charge of the sailing master, with ten men. The cutter being unable to reach the boat, the sailing master proceeded as the gig, and as the tide closed, the scene from the *Oseprey*'s deck presented the heartrending spectacle of two boats being pulled for bare life, but still unable to contend against the elements."

Now we published on the 11th Inst. a full and authentic account of what actually occurred, and had the writer in the *Daily Press* who penned the above taken the trouble to read that account (which was moreover copied into another London and another Shanghai paper, and thus hardly have escaped his attention) he would have seen that the facts of the case were as follows:—

On returning from the *Shooyleen*, the *C*
prey's boat observed one of the *Shoo*
leen's drift with some men in her, a
went to pick her up. The sea being
and the wind strong they were at first u

ble to effect their object, so another (the 1st) was sent from the *Osprey* with couple of small hawsers veered astern so to relieve the 2d gig from her heavy strain. This boat being unable to bring the first was in her turn assisted by the 2d, under the command of M. S. Osprey, manned by 12 of the best men of the ship and commanded by B. Christian, master. This boat was provided with another hawser to attach her to the 1st gig and went after the boat. The wind increased and also the sea, and it is presumed that the boats were unable to make head against it. On finding that the boats did not return the *Osprey* hauled the 1st lat Gig, got under weigh, and cruised to leeward in search of the missing boats. She was not successful in this search, but without success, although every means used to make herself known, guns were fired and rockets and blue lights shewn night.

Now any person with the slightest comprehension of nautical matters would be aware that in thick weather and with a heavy sea on, a boat is lost sight of in a very short time, especially towards dusk, but our contemporary after being assured that the *Osprey* took every possible precaution, is able to pick up her boats says,—

Now the reader must understand the boats were being blown away from ahead, *not on to it*, and therefore had *Osprey's* anchor been weighed, she would naturally have taken the same direction the boats, and have afforded them some relief—because, as they were being put she would have drifted much faster than they. But the reader must know the boats were abandoned of the boats ready the ship, but even so, the *Osprey* could have got her steam up, and by firing her rockets, and blue lights, the boats could have seen where to pull to. The command of the commander of the *Osprey* seems

NUMBERS of articles have been written, numbers of speeches and lectures have been delivered, on telegraphic communication with and in the far East, most of which harp upon the one great difficulty (as it is considered) of transmitting messages in a language destitute of an alphabet, and which except by the substitution of arbitrary signals for words, or the use of a signal lexicon, too voluminous for use with anything like passable rapidity, is apparently incapable of being used for telegraphic purposes. When we read of these supposed difficulties, as set forth by persons who cannot be expected to have an intimate knowledge of the recent advances of telegraphic science, there is no great cause for surprise. But we must confess to no small astonishment at finding men like Dr Macgowan, and the Count de Lanture, who as special telegraphic agents in their respective countries might be supposed to have an intimate acquaintance with the subject, devoting time and labour to producing a system of telegraphing the Chinese character which in the case of Count de Lanture, embraces a vocabulary of 1,300 symbols.

Autographic telegraphy, as now practiced in Italy, presents a solution so simple of this so-called difficulty that we cannot imagine how it has escaped the notice of those gentlemen. We are of course able to judge only by the published reports, but it is none that we have hitherto seen, is anything said of autographic telegraphy. Should we have the autographic telegraph brought into China, it would thus be placed at the service of the Chinese, who would avail themselves to no inconsiderable extent of the advantage it would give them in commercial transactions, and would probably form the chief support of any company which might be formed to carry out such a scheme.

Many of our readers will doubtless, however, ask "what is autographic telegraphy?" We will endeavour to explain the system as clearly as possible, first of all by describing what it accomplishes, and then by giving a description of the means employed.

Autographic telegraphy is simply the transference of a *fac simile* of a person's handwriting from one telegraphic station to another. If, for instance, a letter is written in pencil (using, of course, certain chemically prepared ink and paper), a *facsimile* can, within a few minutes of it, be handed to the telegraphic agent at Hongkong, be produced at any other place in telegraphic connection therewith. Should a Chinese indite an epistle the same result will follow, as by this extremely ingenious process no possible change of ink is required, and a difficult and a paper coterie with the most fantastic dots and dashes can be as easily reproduced as if written in a round type hand. We will now endeavour to describe the means used to accomplish this end.

Let the reader imagine two machines resembling, as to their motive power and general look, a pair of musical boxes, with the exception of possessing no musical comb. Of course any of those machines which strike the teeth of the comb with a long smooth rod, and each timed to a certain chromatic note, and the circumference of two barrels passing any given point in precisely the same time. The barrels of the one being a *fa* in every respect the other being a *faesimile* in every respect is placed in connection with the galvanic battery which gives the transmitting rod and no connection between the two ends.

the line can take place except through a surface of the cylinder, against which a metal point connected with the telegraph wire is constantly pressing to get the cylinder to make a record of the signals for transmission. The cylinder is then written with a metallic ink pencil upon peculiarly prepared paper on a surface of which, except at the parts touched by the ink, is a non-conductor of galvanic electricity. The paper is then placed again upon the cylinder, forming as it were an outer skin. The pencil, or metal point previously spoken of, moves, it must be premised, along the circumference of the cylinder when set in motion, by the action of an extremely fine screw, so that it describes upon it a spiral line, but the revolution of the screw which makes it that the result appears to be, and is as much as do the line of the first rate engineering. The cylinder being set in motion, the writing thus is set entirely under the metal point which traverses the length of the barrel, and electric communication has consequently been permitted between the cylinder and the point whenever the writing has been between the two, it being shut off when the unmarked portions of the paper come into the same position. It is thus evident that the galvanic current will have passed though the point as it runs round the circumference of the cylinder.

Thus far the machine at one end of the line. It can be easily understood that the other end or station another cylinder covered with blank paper, be revolving exactly the same time against a point, a passage of the galvanic current through it makes a black mark on the paper, the series of galvanic currents passed from the machine will make marks upon the paper in the second in exactness with the first. A facsimile of the original writing is thus made, with the exception of the pen and the color of the writing appearing much like those employed in the "fold letter writers" it might almost muster for the original document.

The applicability of such an invention transmitting messages in Chinese is so obvious, that we confidently look for its

tion should a telegraphic wire be laid down from Hongkong to the coast ports. No doubt foreign merchants would rather have the line to themselves, but we can hardly anticipate that any company will refuse Chinese custom if it is possible to get it.

our issue of the 16th instant we adverted to what, in the opinion of most competent authorities, is the first and most important defect in the system of recruiting for coolie emigrants under certain flags other than British. This we demonstrated to be the employment of Chinese agents. A letter which appeared in the columns of a contemporary shortly afterwards advocated the employment of respectable Chinese for that purpose; and before proceeding to state another objection, it may be well to enquire into the possibility of the advice given in that letter being successfully acted upon. We of course assume that the writer has the same end in view as ourselves, viz. to render coolie emigration agencies, under all flags, an occupation of which no man need be ashamed, and to remove the causes of complaint in the way of kidnapping, &c. which now exist.

The employment of Chinese as emigration agents in any capacity is, we think, open to objection on more grounds than their personal honesty or dishonesty, assuming that a sufficient number of "respectable" Chinese could be obtained to act as recruiters. How, under the Chinese official system, are they to be practically successful in gaining recruits? And if they act with perfect honesty to all parties? In the first place they will be squeezed, if they do not squeeze the coolies. Secondly, the timid nature of the Chinaman is so well known that it is certain that no inconsiderable number of intended emigrants will attempt to break the engagements they have entered into, so soon as they have caught sight of the ship that is to convey them to their intended destination. It is alleged by those who avail themselves of Chinese aid that these men should be forced to keep a bond, that having once secured their freedom, they would be obliged to carry out their engagements. Granted that this is true, for we are now assuming that the agent is a "respectable" Chinaman, it amounts to simply making the small fee paid to the coolie up country, a monetary bond from which he has no prospect of escaping. To say that he may return on repayment of the advance he has received and the cost of keep, is like telling a man imprisoned because he can't pay his debts that he is perfectly free to leave prison—if he only settles with his creditors. The money received up country for the coolie, richly handed out to his family or friends, and retained in their hands its recovery is considerably more than problematical; while to earn money enough to pay a cost of his keep he must at least endure a term of what is virtually an imprisonment with hard labour. For this reason alone, supposing an honest Chinese agent to be employed, the system is bad. It is all very well to say that the coolie should not accept the engagement money. Those who say so are perfectly aware that the offer of even five silver dollars to an up country coolie is a fortune, and that the prospect of such wealth, for

WE confess to being at a loss to understand why Chun-a-Kong, found guilty of attempt at extortion, has been discharged from custody without punishment. The "glorious uncertainty" of the law is proverbial; but it is quite a new thing to find a judge coolly disregarding the verdict of a jury at criminal sessions. The case against the prisoner was clear enough. It was deposed that he went on board a cargo boat, told prosecution that he had been sent by the inspector for the sum of \$50, and threatened that if the money was not forthwith paid, he would cut the cable, turn the boat adrift, fell the inspector that the boat was filled up with false bulk heads, and that he would have the boat taken into custody. In summing up, His Honor instructed the jury that the verdict would be gathered from their replies to two questions—first, whether they were satisfied that the prisoner went on board the boat for the purpose of obtaining money, by menaces or intimidation; and second, whether the menaces he used were of such a nature as to produce in the mind of a reasonable person intimidation or alarm. To the first the jury replied in the affirmative; to the second, that they did not think "extreme coercion" had been employed. Upon this verdict His Honor took time to consider, as it now appears, whether it was tantamount to an acquittal, and it seems to have satisfied himself that it was as the prisoner was discharged from custody on Saturday afternoon. He was not officially informed that he left the Court without a stain upon his character.

There is no ground for carping at His Honour's direction to the jury. He might have wished for an opinion as to the extent of menace employed, to guide him in apportioning punishment, though ordinarily judges do not so trouble juries. But as the case itself, by the most undoubted evidence made out by the evidence adduced, and could not be affected by an opinion of the jury, who found it impossible to return an opinion other than that of "guilty." Surely there could be no doubt on this point, and mind as to the sufficiency of "menace" of the prisoner's part! The legal definition of menace is "a threat," and it was sworn that prisoner threatened to do several things, any one of which was calculated to "intimidate" the prosecutor into compliance with this demand. It is impossible to conceive a more complete case, as it was presented to the Court, and proved; and it is equally difficult to comprehend the justice of setting the prisoner at liberty in defiance of the clear evidence of his guilt and of the verdict of the jury. We have the highest respect for judges in the Supreme Court, and for Magistrates on the Police bench, and the liberation of a prisoner found "guilty" under such circumstances, and the undeserved magisterial censures (already referred to) on police sergeants Dalziel; draw somewhat heavily upon the organ of veneration.

Fear establishment of
in Hongkong was the
article in this journal
and it is gratifying to
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of a common object.
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Municipal Council,
an Association with
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world, we believe,
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respect accordingly.

BO
We noticed, a few days ago, a Prussian schooner accidentally mentioned that the Sultan of Prussia intended to cede to Prussia a sort of square country on the Bosphorus, but unable to state if the cession was valuable to that part of the empire, statistical remarks concerning the islands may not be our readers.

Borneo, with the
(now denominated
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extends from 7° N.
and from 409° to 13°
its forests are store-
her, spice, fruit, a-
plains are fertile and
with the slightest
Cotton, Rice, Pea-
tropical production
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ver; auriferous re-
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Permitted to accept the amnesty granted by the King of Italy. The Spanish fleet under Nunez is reduced to great difficulties at Tahiti. The Austrian Government has issued obligations bearing five per cent interest. A general emigration to Greece of Christians is taking place in Candia. The American envoy in Rome has received a large demonstration of sympathy existing between the two countries. The Prussian Parliament has passed the Indemnity Bill asked for by the King. Lord Cowley has signified his intention of retiring from the Paris embassy.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEPTEMBER MAIL, FROM EUROPE.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, Captain Jurling, from Bombay with the dates to the 30th ulto., Galle 5th, Penang 10th, and Singapore 12th, current, bringing the European Mails of 10th September, arrived here at 7 p.m. yesterday. Telegraphic intelligence by this arrival is from London to September 28th. The *Orissa* bring the following passengers:—
 For Hongkong:—His Excellency De Poi

de Horta, Don and Donna de Silva Lobo,
Mr and Mrs Smale, Miss Smale, Mr Smale,
Mr. and Mrs. Elmenhorst, Captains Adams
and Hartman, Mr and Mrs Sinclair, Dr
Maxwell R.N., Assistant Surgeon McMor
Messrs Ketpees, Beveridge, Duncanson
Hudson, Phillips, Huut, Brandt, Ory
Rift, Holt, Schmidt, McMicken, Acbli and
Meyer.
For Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs Stammann

Messrs Warwick, Grant, Forrest, Verlin
den, Guisset, Meyer and Frasenbach.

LATEST NEWS.

The following are the latest telegrams
from London via Galle, published in the
Straits papers:—

Sept. 11th.—The Radicals in America continue to abuse Johnson. An Imperial Decree has been published in Vienna ordering the reduction of the Army and Navy to a peace footing. "The Doncaster race" commenced to-day. "Caithness" was the winner of the Great Yorkshire Handicap. Sept. 12th.—The Saint Leger resulted Lord Lyon 1st, Saveracke 2nd, Knight of the Crescent 3rd. The following is the result of the race between clipper ships from China to England with the first cargoes of opium:—Taeping-1st, Ariel 2nd, Serica 3rd. The following is the result of the race between clipper ships from London to Australia:—Ariel 1st, Serica 2nd, Taeping 3rd.

Sept. 10th.—A convention has been signed by France and Mexico, whereby the former obtains half the receipts of the maritime customs of the Empire in payment of the Mexican Debt. In yesterday's sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the Bill regulating the election of members of the new German Parliament was passed by a large majority.

September 18th.—A Circular from Lav

lette explains the motives of the French policy and declares that Europe being stronger and more homogeneous is a guarantee for peace. The September convention will be loyally executed. Committee of Prussian deputies recommended annexation of Schelewig.

September 19th.—Negotiations between Italy and Austria approaching solution. Prussia occupies Bohemia until the questions in suspense are settled. The Prussian Upper House has adopted the electoral law. The Turks have defeated the insurgents in Candia.

September 20th.—Bismark is seriously ill.

September 21st.—The prospects of the

Year's Cotton crop in America are reported very bad. Tone of the Liverpool Cotton and Manchester Markets firm, and prices advancing: 7 lb shirtings 11/3. 8¹/₂ lb shirtings 13/6. No. 40 Mule Twist 1/7.—Quiet at prices drooping. Prussian troops make a triumphant entry into Berlin. Political amnesty proclaimed. Bismark appointed General. Napoleon gone to Biarritz.

Sept. 22nd.—Large reinforcements sent to Candia from Constantinople to suppress the insurrection. President Johnston declared his intention firmly to oppose the radicals who continue their insulting demonstrations. Rajah of Johore nominated as Commander Star of India.

Sept. 24th.—Times article on Orissa mine, advocates Lord Cranborne's taking

Sept. 25.—The Lord Mayor of London has suggested a movement to relieve famine in India. A great reform demonstration at Manchester. Negotiations between Prussia and Saxony at a standstill. Duke of Saxe Meiningen abdicates in favor of his son. Garibaldi has arrived in Florence.

Sept. 26th.—Prussian Chamber of representatives adopted amendment on loan, reducing amount, which Government accepted.

Sept. 28th.—Cretans defeated Turkish troops; large reinforcements sent from Constantinople. President Johnson returned to Washington. Demonstrations in New York in support of the President's policy. The price of the Liverpool Cotton Market fell 1½ pence, advancing 8½ the following day.

No. 40 Mule Twist 1/8. Market firm, prices advancing. Cotton a half-per cent higher.

Bombay, Sept. 29th.—Bombay Branch Asiatic Bank unable to meet engagements, suspend payment to-day pending instructions from Home Office. Saturday morning.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The subjoined items of news not mentioned in our London correspondence letter or in the telegrams are from *Home News* of September 3rd and 10th:—
A tripartite treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Italy is much discussed in Germany. The Prussian troops have evacuated Bavaria. An "indignation" meeting has been held in the open air in London.

to protest against the tribute paid to Governor Eyre at Southampton. An attempt is said to be making by the Free Government to negotiate the formation of a Rhenish State. The Emperor of France is said to have in contemplation some measures for enlarging the liberties of the people. Prince Charles of Hohenloern has made a highly successful progress through the principalities. A new ministry has been formed in Brazil. Mazzini

renised to accept the amnesty granted to the King of Italy. The Spanish army under Nunez is reduced to great difficulties at Tahiti. The Austrian Government has issued obligations bearing five per cent interest. A general emission to Greece of Christians is taking place in Candia. The American envoy in Rio de Janeiro has received a demonstration of amity and distinction from the Brazilian aristocracy. The Prussian Parliament has passed the Indemnity Bill asked for by the King. Lord Cowley has signified his intention of retiring from the Paris embassy.

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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDENCE OR AGENTS	DISTRICT	REMARKS
Anna Maria	Ritchie	B. bk.	271		Order	Uncertain	
Aurora Australia	Todd	O. s.	500		Order	Sausalito	
Bahia	Ward	B. bk.	750		John C. Kennedy & Co	London	
Calypso Back	Johnson	B. sh.	670		Order	Shanghai	
Elizabeth	Fox	B. bk.	442		Order	Shanghai	
Orinabi	Thomson	B. sh.	731	Aug. 30	Wm. Livingston and Co	London	
Edinburgh	Smith	B. sh.	9-8	Aug. 30	John C. Kennedy & Co	London	
Eunice Nicholas	Berry	B. sh.	1068		Order	Shanghai	
Eurydice		B. bk.	431	Sept. 1	Order	Repairing	
Fountainey	Thomson	B. sh.	634	Aug. 30	John Foster and Co	London	
Fortuna	Poppe	B. sh.	140		Order	London	
Goilla	Craigie	Calat.	100		Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Havoc	Lucas	A. B. M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Herminie	B. sh.	B. sh.	686	Sept. 9	Whitman and Co	London	
Island Queen	P. st.	P. st.	120		Order	Shanghai	
John Temperley	Liddle	B. sh.	998		B. sh. How and Co	London	
Mephista	Prohn	P. g.	143		Order	Fai-wan	
Mitella	James	B. sh.	23		Order	New York	
Queen of the Seas	Reid	B. sh.	739	Sept. 6	John Foster and Co	Shanghai	
Sirena	Kwing	B. bk.	281		Order	Shanghai	
Solo	Edon	B. bk.	472		Order	Shanghai	
St. Wain	Moore	B. bk.	668		Chinese Govern.	Shanghai	
Vindex	Thomas	Ch. st.	179		Order	Shanghai	
Vulcan	Rundall	B. str.	150		Wm. Livingston and Co	Shanghai	
Woonung	Reddon	B. str.	160	June 20	J. Foster and Co	Tug.	

YOKOHAMA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIV.	ONSHORES OR AGENTS.	DESTINA TION.
Allendale	Gray	U. S. S.	350	Sept. 1	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	F. or charter
Archibald	Delahay	U. S. S.	483	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby and Co	F. or charter
Argus	Gray	U. S. S.	390	Aug. 21	N. Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain
Bloch Grove	Wickman	U. S. S.	518	Sept. 1	W. H. Bond and Robison	F. or charter
Chia-ssze	Shewen	U. S. S.	451	Sept. 10	Ross, Barber and Co	New York
Chowan	Johnson	U. S. S.	481	Sept. 10	Aspinwall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Comrad	Morgan	U. S. S.	350	Aug. 20	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain
Corca	Gray	U. S. S.	351	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond and Co	London
El Anor	Silk	U. S. S.	483	Sept. 10	A. Pinnitt, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Elmador	Gray	U. S. S.	483	Sept. 10	Glover and Co	Uncertain
Florida	Johnson	U. S. S.	350	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain
Fortescue	Pearson	U. S. S.	670	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain
Jac b	Orneth	U. S. S.	670	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain
Long	Beil	U. S. S.	670	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain
Nevelet	Gray	U. S. S.	350	Sept. 10	W. H. Bond, Dwyer and Co	Uncertain

Hopwood	R. Sr.	224	Jan. 25	Order
MacKenzie	Am. bk	292	Apr. 26	J. E. Freeman
Alamadr	Qu. sh	840	Sept. 13	Textor and Co.

Recife	Ludford	3. bk.	464	Apr. 2.	Jos., Barber and Co	New York
Saict Aubin	Lutins	3. an.	161	Sept 1	R. Lindau and Co	Hongkong
Unice	N. son	Black	1650	June 28	A. pinck, Corner and Co	Uncertain
Tun-son	ound	3. str	610	Sept 31	Jos. Barnett and Co	Uncertain
Waharao	aries	3. bk.	611	Sept	W.ikin & Robinson	London

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
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HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fame	British	Leafore	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company
Fel-seen	British		355		H. & C. and M. steam-boat Company
Flora Bar	British		420		Do.
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do.
Kia Kiang	British	B. nning	1065		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
King	British		420		Do.
Little Orphan	British	Wendell	101		Union Dock Company
Poyang	British	O'een	228		H. & C. and M. steam-boat Company
St. Joseph	British	Duncan	150		Agents
St. Joseph	American	Amos	140		Thomas Hunt & Co.
White Cloud	British	Carroll	280		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company

RECEIVING SHIPS

RECEIVING SHIPS.					
Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owner.
Port William	Hongkong.	B. sh.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. Steam Co
John Adam	"	B. bk.	318	Buncombe.	D. Sisson and Sons and Co
Frenezia	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Calloa Early
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau	B. bs.	292	Oliver.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Oreun	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	341	Koondy	Augustine Heard & Co
Nzipe	"	B. sh.	292	Kappell	P. Franke and Sons & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Leaves	Captain Leaves
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	427	Hennett	David Sisson, Sons & Co
Thames	Ta-kau, Formosa	C. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Uranos	"	B. bk.			David and Co

III. M. Shing in the China Squadron.

B. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.					
NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	Store ship	—			Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Carrierer,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Burros,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400	apt. Hys	Ordered Home
Basilik,	pad. stm. sloop	4	40	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Japan
Bouguer, Steam Ord.	st. st. g. b.	3	60		Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Marquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Comorant,	c. st. gun. ves.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Brad	Japan
Comorandul,	pad. st. tender	—	150		
Dore, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Dork,		—	100	St. H. Hoos	Swatow

WHAMPOA.

Firm,	gun-boat.	3	61	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamar, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grass hopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Houghty,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Cruizing
Harlock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Lovd	Hankow
Hesper	store ship.	4	150	Stiff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	61	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Shanghai
Manila,	sc. st. deep. ves.	—	7	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
McKeville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	10	Dr. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Shanghai
Opussum, Tender to					
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Cruizing
Charlotte,					
Oxyrho,	sc. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Cruizing
Perceus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Yokohama
Perseus,	sc. st. ship	17	200	Capt. Stevens	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	200	Capt. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bear-					
ing the flag of War.					
Admiral Gao, S. S.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Vincent King, C. B.					
Rattler,	sc. st. ship	17	100	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Rideman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	East of South Chi-
Salamia,	pad deep	12	250	Comr. G. Suttle	Nagaoki
Seyall,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hakodadi
Serpent,	sc. deep. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Slan'y,	gun-boat.	1	100	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Chinkeng too
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Wachful, Steam Or-					
dinary,	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
Wuzzle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,					
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	Hongkong

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